Beaver & Gephart

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SUMMER REST.

Swinging in my hammock,
Looking at the trees,
Under pines and maples
Rustling in the breeze.

Bathing in the sunshine
All the summer morn,
Underneath the hilltops
Crowned with standing corn.

Songs of robins lulling—
Here I sweetly rest,
Toils of life forgetting:
Surely I am blest.

Lazy brook now rippling,
Swelled by welcome rain,
Musical and friendly—
Life has not a pain.

THE WEDDING CLOUD.

Bessie Burton swept and dusted her tiny parlor, brightened the fire and made it even more cheerful than usual —and Bessie was always tidy, for this was the anniversary of Bessie's wedding-day, and she meant to make it a holiday.

Just one short, happy year she had kept house for John Burton—big broad-shouldered, good natured John, whose sunny blue eyes had never yet turned an angry look to Bessie's fair face, whose sweet mouth (yes, John had a splendid, tawny mustache and he never used tobacco) had never given her one cross word yet.

A busy, helpful little bee had Bess herself been, for nobody's heart was brighter, nobody's table was neater, onbody's little wife was more cheery than John Burton's, and neither of them had ever repented the day when they were made one.

Mrs. Bess had a little secret from John, though, to-day.

After her work was done up, and the table set ready for the dinner which was already hissing and bubbling on the stove, she paid a visit to the little bedroom off the parlor, where she always put her company to sleep, and where John hardly ever went.

And there spread out upon the snowy bed was Mrs. Bessie's great gift to John —a gorgeous dressing gown of maroon-colored cashmere, faced with a darker shade of maroon velvet, and lined with the skirts of Bessie's wedding blue silk dress.

It was all done now except the last buttonhole.

Bessie had made it herself, because the materials had cost about six dollars, and she didn't think she could afford two or three more for making.

She was delighted with her success, for it was quite an undertaking for a new hand,

She finished the buttonhole, fastened the cord and tassels securely, and then laid it back upon the bed, and looked at it with an admiring gaze.

"I'm glad it looks so nice," she thought, her bright brown eyes sparkling with pleasure.

"It's all ready now to give him when he comes home at noon.'

"I wonder what he'll give me?" Something of course, but he can't afford so costly a present as this,

"I couldn't either, if I hadn't made it myself, and took my dear old wedding-dress for lining, and saved every penny I could from the housekeeping money.

"I meant to take the sovereign and go this very night to Patti's concert, but when I found I couldn't spare any more I was bound to make John a wrapper, anyhow. Now I must run and hurry up dinner before the old darling comes.'

"I'll not say a word till he does, I'll make believe I haven't even remembered what day it is until he speaks of it, and then I'll surprise him."

The bedroom door was carefully shut, and the little tipping feet went out to the kitchen, and made light, hasty steps from pantry to cellar and back again, until the cosy little dinner, with some of John's favorite dishes was all ready.

She put the last shining spoon upon the table as the click of the gate-latch told her that John was coming, even before his quick, firm tread came round to the side door."

She met him with her rosy mouth lifted, and as John gave her a hasty kiss, he cried·

"Halloa, Bess, dinner smells good! I'm as hungry as a hunter."

He threw off his coat and began to wash at the little stand in the sitting-room, which was also their bedroom, as the house was small, while Bessie went into the kitchen to dish up the warm dishes waiting upon the hearth.

There was a pretty little pout on Bessie's red mouth, and she thought, "I think he might have said something more than that! I wonder if he has forgotten what day it is? Oh, surely, he hasn't, maybe he is only tired and hungry; after he has had his dinner he will say something. I won't till he does."

So they sat down, and Bessie poured out John's coffee, under the genial influence of which he was soon quite lively, and chatted in good spirits.

But not a syllable did he drop about the day, and, as he grew merry, Bessie's pretty face grew sober.

When dinner was over, he lingered a little, and Bessie, seeing she was not going to have the chance she wanted, was silent, and gave only the briefest answers to what he said.

At last John noticed it, and spoke somewhat shortly himself.

"Bess, what's the matter?" he asked, "you seem out of temper about something. What is it?"

"There's nothing the matter with me!" answered Mrs. Bessie, tartly.

"Then what in the world makes you look sour?" persisted John.

"I suppose I've a right to look as I please!" snapped Bessie, angry and disappointed beyond measure at being now convinced that John had utterly forgotten the day.

"Oh, of course. Only I don't know as you need to be so snapping about it," retorted John.

"It's nobody's business but my own, anyhow," unwisely said Bessie, with sparkling eyes and red cheeks.

"To be sure; only if I'd known I was going to be served with vinegar and gooseberries I believe I'd have dined in town, instead of hurrying home in spite of business.

"I think you're a perfect brute?' sobbed Bessie, bursting into tears.

"Am I? Oh, well then, I'll take myself off, and not come back till you get in a better humor."

And away went John, banging the door after him, while Bessie, allowing her dishes to stand unwashed and the fire to die out, flung herself on the sofa, and cried bitterly for half-an-hour.

But the house must be kept clean if the sky falls, or people cry their eyes out.

After a while Bessie got up, brightened the fire, washed the dishes, tidied the house, and dressed herself for the afternoon, as she always did.

Then she sat sadly down, alone in her little parlor, and sighed as she sewed to think the day she had meant to make so happy should have turned out so badly,

"How could I call my noble John a brute?" she murmured, scolding herself bitterly. "To think we never had any cross words before, and to begin to-day of all days in the world—it was too bad, To be sure I do wish he had remembered; but then men don't think of these things as women, but then I know John does love me.

"Why couldn't I, instead of scolding, just have said—'John, dear, don't you know that this is our wedding-day?' and then I know he would have said something nice, the dear, old fellow, and then I'd have brought out the wrapper, and we would have been happy. My fault, too, for being such a baby. Oh, I'm so sorry, I'm so sorry! Well, I can try to make up for it. I'll be as pleasant as I can when he comes home, and I'll give him my present and say I'm sorry."

Having come to this wise conclusion, Mrs. Bess flew around and had supper ready in a short time.

And when John came home, just at sunset, the first sight which met his eyes was Bessie's sober little face. watching for him at the front window.

But she smiled as she saw him, and when he opened the door a very sweet Bessie was standing there to meet him.

"Halloa Bess!" (this was careless John's usual greeting) says he, taking her into his arms. "All right now, is it?"

"Yes, John. Do forgive me for being so cross," she whispered.

"No, no," says John; "we won't talk about forgiving. I suspect I was as cross as you were. We'll just not be cross any more. But say, Bess, what was the row?"

"Nothing, John, only—you forgot what day it was to-day."

"Oh, was that it? Why, no, I didn't. I had a nice little surprise for you, but I meant to keep all mum till this evening, and then come out in grand style, Look here—here's our wedding-treat, and John pulled from his pocket a couple of tickets for the Patti concert, and held them out to her.

"Oh, John!" cried Bessie. "The grand concert! How nice of you. I wanted to go so bad, but I thought we couldn't afford it."

"We will this once. And look here, pet; here's what I brought you to wear."

He drew forth a tiny case, and opening it displayed a lovely, twinkling pair of ear-drops, just what Bessie's soul was longing to have hanging in her pretty ears.

"Oh, oh, John!" taking two "ohs!" to express her delight this time. "And I thought you had forgotten all about it!"

Then she thanked him in a very emphatic squeeze and a shower of kisses, and then she said:

"Well, I guess I'll not get the only present either. Come, see what I have made for you."

She marched him to the little room where the gorgeous wrapper was spread out upon the white bed, and presented it in grand style.

It was a perfect fit when tried on, and it was a perfect surprise besides, and if "all's well that ends well," the wedding-day was a happy one at last, in spite of the tiny cloud which overshadowed its morning.

But then if careless John had given Bessie just one word of remembrance early there need have been no cloud at all.

See the moral of that, John?

A foreigner, my young friend, is a man who comes from far and near.

Biggest Burglary on Record.

Some cunning rascals of Pekin have plundered the Imperial Winter Palace of booty, including several hundred-weight of gold plate to the value of from ten to twenty million dollars of our money. The carrying away of such an amount is surprising enough—but the thieves deliberately took all necessary time for the execution of their well-laid and successful plan. Aided by accomplices in the Imperial household, they have been several years at work on their stupendous job. The palace walls bristle with watch towers and ornamental turrets, but they have been of no use in this case of such magnitude, unless, perhaps, they have been of service to the robbers themselves.

China has what is known as the Fox-fairy, who is compelled to do penance for his sins by torchlight. He is supposed to be endowed with supernatural gifts, and can at will change himself into an old man, or an old woman, or a maiden, or into a variety of other living shapes. This superstition was taken advantage of by the ingenious burglars. When any of the higher Palace officials noticed by accident that the turrets were lighted by night, upon inquiry of their subordinates as to the cause, they were gravely told that it was Hu H'sian, the Fox-fairy; which answer being eminently satisfactory, the worthy Mandarins would no more trouble their heads about the matter. The devout chamberlains would on no account disturb him. He was, in fact, superstitiously let alone, while the ingenious burglars systematically and at their leisure pillaged the Palace, and safely bore their plunder, the accumulations of the last two reigns, away to a place of concealment. The Palace was guarded night and day by hundreds of sentinels, some of whom were undoubtedly connivers in the bold rascality. No clew has been found to lead to the detection of the daring culprits, Mongolians cunning asserting itself at home as abroad.

The Other End.

"Did you ever hear of the absent-minded man," asked the reporter of Colonel Solon, as he entered the office, "who threw his coat in the cradle and hung the baby in the wardrobe?"

"No-o," said Colonel Solon slowly, "but that reminds me of an absent minded man I tackled on the cars one day, or rather he tackled me. I was going to Kinzua, when a young man got on at Warren and sits down side of me, and byin'by says he, 'I've a little box here I call my bean box,' with that he pulls out a little round box, an' shakes it, an' I hears somethin' rattle. 'Now,' says he, 'spose we jest bet the cigars on there being odd or even beans in that box.' 'All right, says I, it's odd. He opens the box and there was four beans. 'You've lost,' says he. Yes, says I, we'll get the cigars at Kinzua. An' then we falls to talkin' about somethin' else a long time, until all at once says he, I just want to show you a little bean box I've got here.' An' he pulls out that box agin. Saas he, 'let's bet the cigars or something on odd or even beans in this box.I Thinks I to myself, you poor, absent minded critter, can't remember that you showed that to me a minute ago. And I says 'all right,' s'pose we make the bet five dollars. I thought I'd just teach him to remember things. 'I'll do it,' says he, 'now what is it?' 'Even,' says I. He opened the box, and—" "Well, what then,' says the reporter, as the colonel paused.

"He wasn't so absent-minded after all," said the colonel. "There was seven beans in that box."

"I found out afterwards that the box had no bottom, or rather had covers at both ends. On one of the covers was fastened three beans, and there were four loose beans in the box. When the man who bet said odd the cover to which the beans were fastened was taken off, and when he said even the other end was lifted."

Plucky Parsons.

Dr. French, the Bishop of Lahore, has been given the war medal for Afghanistan fof having ministered under fire to dying soldiers during the campaign of 1879 81. The bishop of Auckland, New Zealand—Dr. Cowie—has received two war medals, namely, the Indian mutiny medal with a clasp, for the final siege and capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent actions of Allygunge, Rooycah, and Bareilly, and the frontier war medal for the short but sanguinary Umbeyla campaign in the winter of 1863-4. A Bombay clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Allen, was given the war medal in 1841 for his services in the fielding during the campaigns of that and the preceding year. None of the English papers, however, seem to remember that a few months ago the Rev. J. W. Adams, a chaplain attached to the Cabul field force, was awarded the Victoria cross for having at the battle of Killa-Klazi extricated a number of lancers who, with their horses, had fallen into a flooded ditch. The chaplain had to wade in water up to his waist to drag the horses off of their drowning riders, and performed his gallant feat una hot fire, having ultimately to run for his own life when the swordsmen came up and captured his horse.

Memorial Church.

Canon Brosman, of Cahirciveen, in Ireland, proposes that a memorial church be erected in that town in honor of O'Connell's birth there. It is thought likely that the movement will be generally favored by the Roman Catholic Nationalists who have held aloof from the Land League on account of its liberal tendencies. A certain historic and ancient stone alter, which Tom Steele placed in a chapel in his house for the celebration of mass when O'Connell visited him, will probably have a place in this memorial church if the church is built.

The Lighthouse Board.

A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of illuminating Hell Gate, New York, by electricity. An appropriation of $20,000 is available for that purpose. The Board, in its annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, estimates the cost of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, at $2,750,000, about the same as the estimate for the current fiscal year. An appropriation of $75,000 is recommended for the completion of the lighthouse in Delaware Bay to take the place of the Fourteen Foot Bank lightship.

Potatoes in Europe.

The word potato in 1602 and 1609, the dates of those plays respectively, designated two different plants—one our potato, a solanum, the other a convolvulus, a well-know plant at this day, but too tender for our climate. It is grown under glass. This latter root, batatas, was imported from Spain, but merely as an article of food, and was anterior in time here to the introduction of our now common potato. There is no evidence, though there is opinion, of the exact date of the introduction of this plant—our potato—into England. Bnt, as it is figured in Gerard's "Herbal," published in 1597, though under the mistaken name of batatas, and must have been previously known in England, Shakspeare may very well have known both roots. Now, if we look at the context of *Falstaff's* speech, the allusion is plainly to a common error of that time as to the supposed provocative qualities of the root. But, as such errors soon become current, the imputation may have arisen as to the latter in time, or it may have fastened on the earlier and have extended to both. It certainly was so believed for a time as to our common potato. The context then, does not really help us. Both plants came to Europe—to Spain—from Spanish America about a century before 1609. As the beauty of the plant could not have been the motive, our potato must have been introduced in Spain, whence it spread into the low Countries while under Spain, as an article of food; but it did not for many years become an article of food in any of these countries, nor in England. It made slow progress and there is a general silence about it. We may reasonable suppose that every grower of it who had heard of its nature tried it once or more as an edible tuber, since for that purpose it was grown. The reasonable conclusion is that it did not at first please European palates. Ireland was the first country in Europe in which it became generally grown as an article of food. Thence it extended to Lancashire, and the Lancastrians made it known, and brought it into use in other English counties. It is in my own recollection that "no cockney can boil a potato" was a common opinion in Lancashire. Sydney Smith gave it his sanction when he said the first question to put to a candidate for cook is: "Can you boil a potato?" I do not in the least question that Hawkins introduced the potato into Ireland. I see no improbability in that tradition, But evidence we have none; at least none has fallen under my observeation, though I have searched for evidence in all such works as I have at hand. The early transactions of the Royal Society may possibly throw some light on the subject. I can find nothing in the dairies of Evelyn or Pepys relating to the potato. Had Pepys eaten of it tentatively I think he would have noted it as he does tea and nettle-porridge.

Persian Carpets.

In the general havoc which the spread of Islam brought about in Oriental art, it is fortunate that no ban was laid upon the manufacture of carpets, but that, contrariwise, the new religion gave a fresh stimulus to this famous branch of Eastern industry. Carpets are even more essential to the Moslem than pews to the Christian. The many prayers of the Mohammedan ritual must be said toward the point of the compass where Mecca stands, and no better indication of that point can be devised than that which the pattern of the prayer-carpet supplies. Moreover, the pious Moslem delights in decorating his sacred temples with hangings of fine tapestry, and the most exquisite products of the loom were frequently destined for the adornment of the holy Kaaba, or some scarcely less venerated shrine. Sometimes the whole interior of a mosque, such as that at Meshhed Ali, was hung with beautiful carpets; and the Mihrab, or niche toward Mecca, was always a favorite subject for such ornamentation, which in this case corresponds to the altar hangings of Europe. Mats of less costly nature were spread on the floor; and it is on record that in 1012 A. D., the Mosque of El-Hakim, at Cairo, was strewn with 36 000 ells of carpeting at a cost of 5,000 dinars, while the Azhar required 13,000 ells of striped mats a year. The Kaaba at Mecca was covered with hangings in the "Days of Ignorance" before Islam was preached, and clothes from the Yemen or a "white Chinese silk carpet," covered the shrine; and later on the famous white and gold fabric of the Copts, or heavy velvet or plush carpets, from all parts of the East, were employed in the decoration of the Mecca temple. The rulers of the Mohammedan world vied with each other in presenting the richest covers to the Kaaba; the very Mongol Khans of Persia sent gorgeous hangings, and we read of a cover studded with gold and pearls and precious stones to the value of 250,000 gold pieces.

Adulteration by Rule.

An Illinois merchant who was taking baking powder in bulk from a Chicago firm called at headquarters, the other day, to say that there was something wrong with the goods.

"I don't think so," was the reply, "we make the best article sold in the West."

"I think we ought to have a more perfect understanding," continued the dealer. "Now, then, you adulterate before you send to me, then I adulterate before I ship, then the retailer adulterates before he sells, and the consumer can't be blamed for growling, I wanted to see if we couldn't agree on some schedule to be followed."

"What do you mean?'

"Why, suppose you put in 10 per cent. of chalk, then I put in 20 per cent. of whiting, then the retailers put in 30 per cent. of flour; that gives the consumer 40 per cent. of baking powder, and unless he's a born hog he'll be perfectly satisfied, You see, if you adulterate 50 per cent. on the start, and the retailer adulterates as much as both together, it's mighty hard for the consumer to tell whether he's investing in baking powder or putty; we must give him something for his money, if it's only chalk."

—A bushel of corn will yield thirty pounds of glucose,

A Cataract Illuminated.

A writer at Giesbach Falls, Switzerland, says: The illumination of the falls takes place every night, without regard to the weather, hence no one is deterred from stopping, as it can be viewed from the hotel windows and balconies much better than from any other point. We had seen it in daytime, but never illuminated, and as it was a good stopping place on our way to Luzerne, we were spending the night here. At 9 o'clock a bell was rung to summon the guests to the verandah, and a few minutes after rockets were sent up as a signal to the men in charge of the Bengal lights. It was a dark, rainy night, so dark that the falls could not be seen, though it was directly before us, and the roaring of the torrents could be heard at a great distance. Whilst peering into the intense darkness nothing was visible but the flicker of the lamps of the men in charge of the illumination. All of a sudden the face of the walls and cascades for the whole twelve hundred feet up the steep mountain side flashed to our vision in bright prismatic colors—red, green, gold and scarlet—looking as if illuminated from the very depth of the cascades, and that the light was flashing from them, As the water leaped wildly from rock to rock in a stream about twenty feet wide and three feet thick, the spray flying in the air partook of the variegated colors. All were astonished at the wonderful beauty of the scene, so far exceeding their expectations in the grandeur and perfection of illumination. Even the mist caused by the rain which was pouring down as it had all the afternoon, added to the beauty of the scene, and there is no doubt that a dark, rainy night is the best time to view the illumination. There were about one hundred and fifty guests present, and the expressions of wonder and admiration were universal. The heavy rain had also greatly swelled the usual volume of water, and we, therefore, viewed it to the very best possible advantage. Some of the Bengal lights were burnt behind the waterfalls, all of which leap clear over the rocks, enabling visitors to go behind them. Others were so placed in front of the cascades that the whole of the rays of light from them were cast directly on the falling waters. It was a grand scene, but did not last long enough to satisfy the enthusiasm with which it was viewed. But it was too cold for the ladies to stand long in the raw and misty atmosphere. It is not to be wondered that Swiss tourists never fail to spend a night at Giesbach, whilst some stay here several days to wander among the cascades. Two-thirds of those now here will leave in the morning, and before night the boats will bring a sufficiency of new guests to take their places. The water emerges from a dark cavern, 1,140 feet above the lake, being the melting of the snow from the higher mountains.

Lapland.

In Lapland the sun never goes down during May, June and July; but, in winter, for two months, he never rises at all. His place, however, is somewhat supplied by the wonderful Northern lights, which flash and flicker in the gray skies. They look like fires of a thousand shapes and colors. Now like clowns, and now like domes; now like flashing nets, and now like streamers of silk; now like arches and now like banners—these welcome guests make a night beautiful.

As long as the unwearied sun goes round and round the sky in summer, the Laplanders live in tents made of poles and skins; but when Jack Frost approaches, with a scowl on his brow, the house of thick sods becomes a very snug home. The Laplanders creeps into it on all fours, along a sort of tunnel. A hole in the roof lets in a little daylight, or rather moonlight, and lets out what smoke there is from the sooty lamp. The lamp is made of stone, and filled with seal oil, and it answers many purposes. It cooks food, dries wet clothes, keeps the house warm, and affords light.

The Laplander likes brandy; but happily for him, it is very scarce. He has often to be contended with snuff instead of which he takes, you may be sure, many a good pinch. For nine months of the year the ground is of a dazzling whiteness, and the cold is intense. In July and August, on the contrary, the heat is almost intolerable.

The Laplanders are a very small nation. Perhaps there are not above seven thousand of them. Part of them are called "Reindeer Laplanders;" and part "Fishing Laplanders." The former live on their herds, some possessing many hundreds; the latter dwell near the lakes and fiords. The greatest plague of Lapland is a plague of gnats. Their numbers are incredible,

oon Resting Spell.

The people of the United States, where we have as hot summers as anyone need desire, present a broad and not overwise contrast to the wise habits of tropical natives. The iron rule which regulates the hours for labor or business is not relaxed during the summer months. The tide of labor and of commerce is regulated by the clock, and not by the torrid heat of that sun which regulates the clock. "High Change" must come at a fixed hour, however high the mercury is in the thermometer. The followers of manual toil must toil on in the blazing heat of day, at whatever cost to their health, or even to their lives.

"Early closing" is a good thing, but a "long nooning" would be better; if, indeed, by earlier hours in the morning, both longer rest at noon and earlier time to "knock off" could not be secured. Among the chief benefits of a summer vacation is the withdrawal, at noon and for several hours after meridian, to a cool spot, there taking either the siesta or a better rest of conscious inactivity.

PEAR trees will endure a goodly quantity of ashes and cinders at their roots. The sweepings of the blacksmith shop are excellent.

Smooth as a Rose Leaf.

A correspondent from Paris says there is a lady in this city of wonders, an American, who is undoubtedly one o the loveliest creatures that ever were. She is called Mme. Gautherot, and her husband, a Frenchman, is a rich importer, who came up to Paris from Nantes to spend his money and show off his wife, Some say she is from San Francisco, or Los Angeles, or Marysville, or from somewhere along the Pacific coast. I have heard, too, that she hails from New York, from Baltimore, from Lima, from Panama—from any number of places that ought to be, and I dare say would be proud to own her. The preponderance of evidence is in favor of 'Frisco, and so I am going to write her down as a bright, occidental star which has come to us a perfect specimen of the kind of women that thrive apace in the "glorious climate of Californy." I have seen her several times, but the best chance I had to admire her was a few weeks back in the magnificent salons of Mrs. Morton, the wife of the American Minister. A young lady from Chicago was leaning on my arm, and we were slowly traversing the rooms, when we came upon Mme. Gautherot, who was standing talking with M. Clemenceau, the famous radical Deputy, whose wife is an American. I knew from the way my companion acted that she was deeply moved by the lovely apparition, whom she had now seen for the first time, and she whisperingly asked if I knew who the lady was.

"Oh, yes," I replied, "that is Mme. Gautherot. She is said to be the most beautiful woman in Paris."

"Well, they might say in the world. Of all the beauties I have ever seen, she is, in face, form, hair and complexion, the most beautiful."

I should guess Mme. Gautherot to be about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age. Her head is strictly classical, and she wears her fair wavy tresses in Grecian bandeaux. Her form is faultless. She is the Venus de Medici transmuted into flesh and blood and covered by the best man or w man dressmaker of the capital. We stood and looked at this, the loveliest person that ever came out of the hands of a Paris *coaturiere*, and it seems to me my companion would never be done feasting upon her splendid beauty. She was dressed that night —the details were told me by Miss Chicago and I wrote them down—in corn-colored silk, part of which was covered with a net-work of yellow beads and small white bugles. She also wore a necklace of diamonds, a brooch and bracelets, with Greek bandalettes in her hair, which is of perfect gold color. Her dress fitted her form like gloves should fit one's hands, and her skirts clung about her limbs in the most classical fashion. She wore diamond buckles on her slippers. Her pale blue and yellow silk stockings were just discernible. A murmur of admiration greeted her wherever she went. The crowd opened to let this beauty pass, and she strolled around the most unconcerned person in the room. Her eyes are large and limpid, and as I looked into them I could not discover the slightest sentiment of coquetry. The texture of her ears, her neck and her shoulders are precisely that kind which the great Lefevre and the equally great Bougureau paint so magnificently. There is a pink shade which comes through the transparent white skin, and the flesh is as smooth as a rose leaf.

Famous Phrases.

Washington Irving gives us "The Almighty dollar."

Thomas Morton queried long ago: "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" while Goldsmith answers: "Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no fibs."

Charles C. Pinckney gives "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."

"First in war, first in the heart of his fellow-citizens" (not countrymen) appeared in the resolutions presented to the House of Representatives in December, 1790, by General Henry Lee.

Thomas Tusser, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us: "It's an ill wind turns no good," "Better late than never," and "The stone that is rolling can gather no moss."

"All cry and no wool" is found in Butler's "Hudibras."

Dryden says: "None but the brave deserve the fair," "Men are but children of a larger growth," and "Through thick and thin."

"No pent-up Utica contracts our power." declared Jonathan Sewell.

"Of two evils I have chosen the least" and "The end must justify the means" are from Matthew Prior.

We are indebted to Colley Cibber for the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is himself again."

Johnson tells us of "A good hater," and Mackintosh made the phrase often attributed to John Randolph, "Wise and masterly inactivity.

"Variety is the very spice of life." and "Not much the worse for wear" are from Cowper.

"Man proposes, but God disposes" is from Thomas A. Kempis.

Edward Coke was of the opinion that "A man's house is his castle."

To Milton we owe "The paradise of fools," "A wilderness of sweets," and "Moping melancholy and moonstruck madness."

Edward Young tells us "Death loves a shining mark," "A fool at forty is a fool indeed," but, alas! for his knowledge of human nature when he tells us "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long.

From Bacon comes "Knowledge is power," and Thomas Southerne reminds us that "Pity's akin to love."

Dean Swift thought that "Bread is the staff of life."

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19., 1882.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,..	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
¼ column,..	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,..	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
1 column,..	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,

Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs P C Weidemyer and J D Shortess Preach's

Rev. P. C. Wiedemyer will preach next Sunday morning, German.

Sunday School, 1½ P. M.—D. L. Zerby, Supt.

Missionary Society meets on the second Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. Furman Adams Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at A. M.—D. A. Musser, Supt

Preaching next unday evening.

Reformed.

Rev. Zwingli A. Yearick, Pastor.

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

United Brethren.

Rev. J. G. W. Herald, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Rev. C. W. Secrist will preach in the Lutheran church, Aaronsbuan, next Sunday morning and at St. Paul's in the afternoon.

Ladies' Mite Society meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—A. R. Alexander Supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
C. W. Hartman, Sec. W. L. Bright, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½, P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. Zerby, Sec. T. G. Ehrard, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. Walter, Sec. B. O. Deininger, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
J. W. Foote, Sec. D. I. Brown Pres't.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ROBERT E. PATTISON,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK,
OF YORK.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SILAS M. CLARK,
OF INDIANA.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON.

For Congressman-at-Large,
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT,
OF TIOGA.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF BELLEFONTE.

For Senator,
C. T. ALEXANDER,
OF BELLEFONTE.

For Assembly,
HENRY MEYER,
OF MILES.

B. F. HUNTER,
OF BENNER.

For Jury Commissioner,
J. H. TOLBERT,
OF WALKER.

For Coroner,
H. K. HOY,
OF BELLEFONTE.

PATTISON'S SPEECH AT WILKESBARRE.

Noble Sentiments.

Mr. Pattison is very enthusiastically received wherever he goes. His speeches are short, practical, and abound in good common sense and sound principles. The following is his speech delivered at Wilkesbarre on the 14th to a large crowd that had assembled at the depot:

"I am here to look in your eyes and feel the pressure of your hands rather than to make a speech, but I will suggest one or two thoughts that occur to me. In looking around this country in my trip down from an agricultural section to this point there is one fact that has forcibly impressed me. The census reports disclose a remarkable similarity in the aggregate product of the agricultural industries of the state and that of its mines. The gross product of these reaching millions of money in value, almost incapable of comprehension, represents the result of labor in various forms. It represents not only the efforts of capital, but the toil of individual laborers. The wealth of the hills is nothing unless the hand of labor is brought to the task of transforming it into valuable shape. The soil may be rich and fertile, but the arms of labor must guide the plow along the furrow and its hands drop the seed into the ground. The coal must be picked by sturdy toil from its fastness in the earth, placed in cars, sent to the great commercial centres and distributed throughout the world. There is thus a complete chain of interests of a common link between all the people, employer and employed, engaged in this vast industry. The interests of all are thus indissolubly joined. Government is established to protect these interests and foster these industries. The good of the whole people is the object that should underlie every political fabric. That was the purpose of the founders of this government, and is the reason why every citizen has a personal stake in maintaining a pure and economical administration.

DEMOCRATIC DAY MASS MEETING AT MILLHEIM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28TH. HON. A. G. CURTIN AND OTHER PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL BE PRESENT.

A Contrast.

It will be observed by the newspapers that Benjamin Harris Brewster, the æsthetic representative of Pennsylvania stalwartism in Arthur's cabinet on Saturday night made a speech in Philadelphia in support of Don Cameron's candidate for governor, General Beaver. In the speech he made a deliberate defense of Senator Cameron and bossism. He said of the convention which nominated General Beaver that such bodies must have a controlling spirit. This meant Boss Cameron. He said further: "A convention must have some one to organize, direct, formulate. Do these dissatisfied people say that General Beaver will not make a good governor? No. Mr. Cameron, they say, nominated him. He could not have prevented him. He is fit to sit in the senate, and he is a proper person to consult as to the good of the party Has it come to this—that because Mr. Cameron is a senator that he is to be forbidden to have an opinion ?"

This is what Mr. Brewster as a member of Arthur's stalwart cabinet says to-day.

Shortly after the older Cameron had succeeded in putting his son in his place in the United States senate the same Mr. Brewster said of him: "Last winter our people were shocked with the election of J. Donald Cameron, the irresponsible son of a senator of whom I will not speak, ect., a son that has neither mind, attainments, dignity of character, knowledge of public affairs, party services nor personal worth to warrant his advancement, and who has no record but a bad one as an intriguer and manager of bad men." Evidently some years ago Mr. Brewster was emphatically of the opinion that the younger Cameron was not a fit man to dictate to party conventions as to who should be nominated. To-day, Mr. Brewster being a member of a stalwart cabinet, the case is entirely different. It is interesting to note the difference that circumstances make in men's opinins.—*Patriot.*

NEVER before were the Republican bosses and papers so hard up for campaign material as they are just now. They labor hard but utterly in vain to divert the attention of the people from the ugly record which they made for themselves in congress and the state legislature, and try ever so much to invent some defect, some weakness, something or anything against the pure personal and public character of Controller Pattison. Their latest effort to defame Mr. Pattison is the slanderous allegation that in a speech delivered in Independence Hall in the John Hunter campaign for Tax Receiver, he spoke very disparagingly or Irishmen. The papers of that time which reported the speech in full, show that he did not use any such language at all. He did not even refer to the "M's and the O's" in any connection.

In the following letter to James Irwin, of Pittsburg, Mr. Pattison gives a most effectual quietus to the disgraceful campaign slander:

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 1882.—MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your friendly letter of the 6th. Let me answer your inquiry directly. You want to know if, as I am charged by one Gallagher (said to be a watchman at the public buildings at Harrisburg), I made a speech in Philadelphia, in which it is alleged the following language was used: "The Mc's and the O's must go to the rear. Honesty and decency have come to the front and the O's and the Mc's can go to their old calling of carrying the hod." I never made any such speech, in whole or in part, and never uttered at any time any such language or any sentence that could be so construed. The whole matter is an entire fabrication, designed to injure me with a portion of my fellow-citizens, and is the last effort of the Bosses and their corrupt employes to mislead the people and thus prevent an honest expression of public opinion and aid them in retaining their control of power. I cannot believe, however, that it can have any such effect at this time. Respectfully, etc., ROBERT E. PATTISON.

TO JAMES IRVIN, ESQ.

THE Democratic campaign is now in full blast and meetings are held at all the prominent points in the state. The great victory in Ohio has infused new zeal into the rank and file of the party, while besides the candidates such a matchless array of sperkers as Judge Black, Gov. Curtin, Ex-Senator Wallace, Hon. Sam'l J. Randall, Gen. Davis, Hopkins, Speer, Stenger and a host of others are addressing their fellow citizens at large and enthusiastic meetings. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are marching on to certain victory.

THE Stalwart papers are just now very busy explaining the causes that led to their disastrious defeat in Ohio. They soon will hear some thing "drop" in Pennsylvania and New York which will give more work of the same sort.

KEIFER, the most partisan and incompetent speaker that ever presided in congress, was re-elected only because he lives in an overwhelming Republican district, but Butterworth, the congressional blackguard from Cincinnati was very signally and properly defeated.

Why Beaver Won't Meet Stewart.

From the Pottsville Chronicle, Dem.

One of the reasons why Beaver fears to meet Stewart is that Stewart is prepared to show that Beaver could have been a Republican United States Senator from this State, except that he insisted upon being a Cameron United States Senator. When those who bolted Oliver were offered Beaver they were willing to take him on conditions which he declined.

THE disgrace brought upon the Democracy of this Senatorial district by the shameful and criminal conduct of some of the conferees in making and taking bribes, makes an overhauling of the whole work imperative. The Democrats of Clinton and Clearfield counties refuse to recognize the nomination of Mr. Alexander, although neither he nor his conferees are even charged with any complicity in the matter. It rests between A. J. Jackson, a Clearfield man, and George Runian of Lock Haven, both of whom were arrested and are under bonds to answer the charge of bribery at the next term of the Clinton county court.

Meanwhile the committees of the several counties are taking measures to convene another conference to cure the alleged irregularity in the nomination, and a few days will tell what has been done.

One lesson the Democracy ought to learn from this awkard, untimely and disreputable business, and that is that all conferees should be appointed by the respective county conventions, instead of permitting candidates to appoint them. The latter custom is a new innovation and is the chief cause of the stubborn deadlocks that so seriously threaten the harmony of the party, and in the worst cases lead to such a disgraceful state of things as the case before us.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, Thomas J. Dunkle, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

For the purpose of electing one person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Congressman-at-Large to represent the state of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Union and Mifflin in the Congress of the United States.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for Coroner for Centre county.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner of the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines (eastern precinct) at the public school house at Woodward.

For the township of Haines (western precinct) at the public house of H. G. Shaffer, in Aaronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter (Northern precinct at the public house of D. J. Moyer, in Cestre Hall.

For the township of Potter (Southern precinct) at the public house of D. H. Ruhl, at Potter's Mills.

For the township of Gregg (Northern precinct) at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg (Southern precinct,) at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher of Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct.) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct) at the school house in Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house of said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kling, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of W. S. Musser.

For the borough of Millheim, at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house at Unionville.

For the First and Second wards of the borough of Philipsburg, at the large public schoolhouse.

For the Third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the small public school house.

NOTICE is hereby given, "That every person excepting office of justice of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this state, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district : and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment for Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth ; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

I also hereby make known and give notice to the electors of said county of Centre, that on the said 7th day of November, 1882, they, the said electors, shall vote by ballot for the purpose of deciding whether or not the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled an Act "For the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep," approved the 12th day of June, A. D., 1878, are desired to be in force in this said county of Centre. The provisions of said "Act of Assembly relating to the taxation of dogs are as follows, to-wit:

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, there shall be assessed, levied and collected, annually, with county taxes, in each of the townships and boroughs of this Commonwealth, from the owners and keepers of dogs the following named taxes, namely: For each male dog, the sum of fifty cents, and for every female dog the sum of one dollar, to be paid to the Treasurer of the county where collected, to be kept by him separate and in such manner that he can know how much has been collected from each township and borough, and how much paid out for losses or damages in each, at any time to be a fund from which persons sustaining loss or damage to sheep by a dog, or dogs, and the necessary costs in establishing their claims therefor, as herein provided, may be paid.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of levying and collecting such taxes, the assessor in each township and borough shall, annually, at the time of assessing other taxable property, ascertain and return to the county commissioners of their county a true statement of all the dogs in their townships and boroughs, respectively, and the names of the persons owning or keeping such dogs, and how many of each sex is kept or owned by each person; and such commissioners in each county shall, annually, levy and cause to be collected the taxes herein before named, with, and in the same manner and for the same compensation that other county taxes are collected.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 10. That the Sheriff of each county, on the request of the County Commissioners, shall cause this Act to be published therein, with and in the same manner as notices of the next general election shall be published, and for the purpose of deciding whether or not the provisions of this Act are desired in the several counties, the qualified electors therein may vote at such election, by ballot, written or printed on the outside "Sheep Law," and on the inside "For the Sheep Law," or "Against the Sheep Law," and in each county wherein it shall appear by a proper count of each ballot that a majority are for the "Sheep Law," this Act shall immediately take effect, but in no other county until a majority of the qualified electors thereof, after like advertisement in like manner, have determined that they desire this Act to take effect therein ; Provided that there shall be no advertisement or election for such purpose in any county oftener than once in two years."

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of the Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and close at 7 o'clock p. m.

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved the 12th day of March, 1866: "An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers to be voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of the Assembly, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 3rd day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two, and in the One Hundred and Sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

THOMAS J. DUNKLE
Sheriff of Centre County.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Albright, late of the Borough of Millheim, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the underigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for payment.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the estate are requested to meet me at the late residence of decedent on Saturday, October 21st instant, for settlement.

ANDREW J. ALBRIGHT.
Tylersville, Administrator.
Clinton Co. Pa.
Oct. 12 th. 1882 6t

EXECUTORS' SALE.—There will be exposed to public sale on the premises, one mile north of Woodward, on Tuesday, November 28th, 1882, the following valuable real estate of Thomas Hosterman, deceased, viz;

5 Acres of land adjoining lands of T. W. & C. W. Hosterman, and Wm. Hinkson. Thereon erected a fine dwelling house, large stable and other out buildings. Also

5 Acres of land adjoining lands of T. W. Hosterman, Wm. Hinkson and Henry Vonada. Also

125 Acres of timber land, adjoining lands of T. W. & C. W. Hosterman and John Hess. Also

76 Acres of timber land, adjoining lands of Jacob Neidigh & others. Thereon erected a saw mill on Pine creek, with good water power.

TERMS: One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the other half in one year thereafter, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Persons desiring to see these lands can apply to T. W. Hosterman on the premises.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

T. W. HOSTERMAN
C. W. HOSTERMAN,
Executors.

STRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Miles township on or about August 27th, last, a stray steer, red color, about a year and a half old, slit in left ear. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away.

JARED B. KREAMER.
Oct. 12. 1882. 3m.

STRAY NOTICE.—A red heifer, aged about one year, with hole in right ear, came to the premises of the subcriber in Miles township, on or about the 15th day of Aug. last. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away.

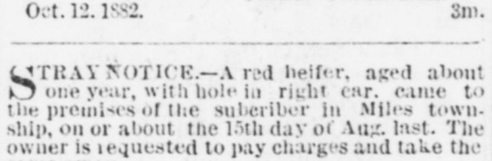
WILLIAM KREAMER,
2m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Mary Mark, late of Millheim deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly proven for settlement.

C. ALEXANDER,
Penn township, Executor.
Sept. 7th, 1882. 6t

LAND! A. A. THOMAS, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D.C. Practices before the United States General Land Office. Contested cases, private land claims, mining, pre-emption and homestead cases prosecuted before the Department of the Interior and Supreme Court; and all classes of claims before the Executive Departments. Special attention given to town-site cases. Land warrants, home stead floats, and all kinds of land scrip bought and sold.

PAYNE'S FARM ENGINES.



Vertical & Spark-Arresting Engines from 2 to 12 horse-power, mounted or unmounted. Best and Cheapest Engines made. $150 upwards. Send for Illustrated Catalogue U for information and price to
B. W. PAYNE & SONS,
Box 846, Corning, N. Y.

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS!

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF

A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Time Table.

LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7	9
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon.....	7 05	9.40	2.05	6.00	7.55
Lewisburg........	7.25	10 05	2.20		
Fair Ground......	7 30	10.13	2.25		
Biehl..................	7.40	10.27	2.35		
Vicksburg..........	7.45	10.36	2.40		
Mifflinburg........	8.00 ar	11.00	ar 2.55 le. 3 05		
Millmont...........	8.22		3.28		
Laurelton.........	8.33		3.40		
Wiker Run........	8.57		4.06		
Cherry Run.......	9.15		4.25		
Fowler..............	9.35		4.47		
Coburn.............	9.48		5.00		
Spring Mills ar	10.15		ar. 5.30		

LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8	10
		A. M.		P. M.	
Spring Mills.....		5.50		1 50	
Coburn............		6.18		2.20	
Fowler............		6.28		2.33	
Cherry Run......		6.48		2.55	
Wiker Run......		7.05		3.15	
Laurelton..... ..		7.30		3.40	
Millmont.........		7.40		3.52	
			A. M.		
Mifflinburg		8.00	11.45	4.15	
			P. M.		
Vicksburg........		8.15	12.10	4.32	
Biehl		8.20	12.17	4.38	
Fair Ground.....	A. M.	8.30	12.33	4.48	P. M.
Lewisburg.......	6.35	8.45	12.50	5.10	7.30
Montandon ar.	6.45 ar.	9.00 ar	1.05 ar.	5.20 ar	7.40

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail West; 3 and 4 with Sea Shore Express East; 5 and 6 with Day Express and Niagara Express West; 7 and 8 with Fast Line West; 9 and 10 with Williamsport Accommodation East.

Official Announcement.

Change of Time on Phila. & Erie R. R.

JUNE 5, 1882.

Sea Shore Express leaves Montandon at 9.07 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Philadelphia 3.20 P. M., New York 6 25 P. M., making close connection at Philadelphia for all sea shore points.

Day Express leaves Montandon at 1.30 P. M., stopping at principal stations, arriving at Harrisburg 3.55 P. M., Philadelphia 7 35 P. M., New York 10.35 P. M., Baltimore 7.30 P. M., Washington 8.47 P. M. Parlor Car through to Philadelphia.

Williamsport Accommodation leaves Montandon at 7.48 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg 10.25, Philadelphia 2.55 A. M., New York 6.15 A. M. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured on this train at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 A. M.

Erie Mail and Fast Line East will be consolidated into one train, leaving Montandon at 1.39 A. M., stopping at principal stations, arriving at Harrisburg 4.05 A. M., Philadelphia 7 20 A. M., New York 10.25 A. M., Baltimore 7.40 A. M. Washington 9.02 A. M. Through sleeping cars will be run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves Montandon at 6.52 A. M., for Erie and intermediate points, Canandaigua and intermediate points.

Niagara Express leaves Montandon at 2.00 P. M., for Kane and intermediate points, Canandaigua and intermediate points.

Fast Line leaves Montandon at 5.50 P. M., for Lock Haven and intermediate points, Watkins and intermediate points.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS,

Deininger & Musser,

Proprietors.

THE OLD RELIABLE PLACE.

We have the oldest marble establishment in Central Pennsylvania.

We use the best grades of marble.

W buy our stock in large quantities at the lowest cash prices,

We make as good work as the best and sell as low as the LOWEST.

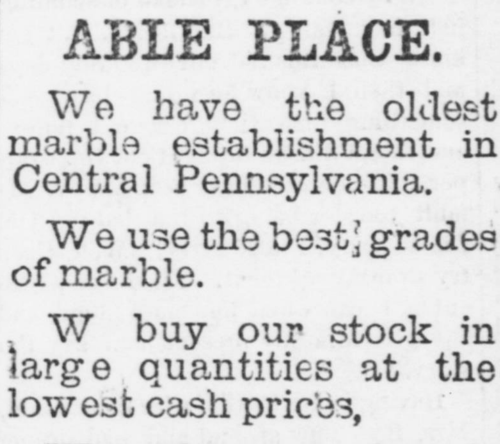
Our customers are always satisfied and pleased.

Our business is in a flourishing condition and we feel thankful to the public for their liberal patronage.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.



The Carpenter Organs

were first manufactured as early as 1850 at Brattleboro', Vt. For a number of years the extensive CARPENTER ORGAN WORKS and General Office have been located at

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.,

With Branch Offices and Warerooms in

New York (No. 7 West Fourteenth Street),
London, Madras St. Petersburg,
City of Mexico, Berlin, Barcelona.

Sweetness of Tone in every reed,
Durability in every part,
Perfection in every detail of manufacture,
Are Characteristic of the CARPENTER ORGANS.

Every Instrument
WARRANTED for EIGHT YEARS.

MOST RELIABLE DEALERS sell the CARPENTER ORGAN, but if any do not have them to show you, write direct to the factory for a Catalogue and information as to where you can see them.

OVER 100 STYLES,

Ranging in price from $20.00 to $1,200.00 and over.

A beautiful 100-page Catalogue, the finest ever published, SENT FREE to intending purchasers.

Address or call upon

E. P. CARPENTER, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

MORE

NEW GOODS!

FOR THE SUMMER OF 1882.

Fourth Stock Just Arriving for the Spring and Summer at the

Bee Hive

Lock Haven, Pa.

And we can safely say at prices that will suit everyone. Cotton Good have never been as cheap as now. On account of the cold and backward Spring New York and Philadelphia jobbers over-loaded themselves in the early part of the season, and are now willing to sell their goods at a loss rather than carry them over the season. Let us take advantage of these bargains and are now prepared to sell you goods lower than you ever bought them. We will give you a list of a few of the

GREAT BARGAINS!

All Prints in Standard makes, such as Cocheco, Pacific and Merrimac Prints 6¼ cents, never sold lower than 8 cents. Dress Ginghams in a beautiful line of colors. 8 cents, former price 12½ cents. 33 inch Percales 8 cents, former price 12½ cents. 4-4 Hill Muslin, bleached, 8½ cents, together with a full line of Sersuckers, French Ginghams, Lawns in Cotton and Linen, Unbleached Muslins, Crashes, Tickings, Table Linens and all other Domestic Goods at prices in proportion to those just mentioned. In

DRESS GOODS

We have some bargains to offer. The best thing we have now for the money is an all-wool-filling CASHMERE at 8 cents; they are in medium and light shades only, but the former price on them has been 12½ cents; at 8 cents they are better to buy than Calico. Remember they are half wool.

Buntings in all shades at 12½ cents.
Buntings a wool at 20 and 25 cents.
Buntings in a little better grade at 35 cents.
Buntings in double width, fine, all-wool at 73 cents.

Another Lot of Summer Silks

These goods are scarce, but we have the styles now better than at any time this season and prices are equally as low; together with these we have all the new things in Summer Dress Goods in all the new shades. Large line of Plain and Colored Silks, best goods $1.25; lowest price 47½ cents. We still have a big trade on our $1.00 Black Silk, the best in the city for the money.

NUN'S VEILINGS

You have heard a great deal about this fabric no doubt. We have all the desirable light shades such as pink, light blue, cream and white. Fringes and Passementeries have had their day; laces are the rage now. Spanish and Spanish Gimpure—these we can not give prices on here as there are so many qualities and widths, but they start at 25 cents and go to $1.50 per yard; in the fine goods we have 2 and in some patterns 3 widths. We can tell you better about them when you come to see them; we do not ask you to buy if prices are not as low and varieties greater than any other place in town.

WHITE LINEN DeINDIES

With as fine a line of Embroideries in match goods ever brought to this city; it is worth your time to come in if for nothing else than to see them, we will take great pleasure in showing them together with the above named goods We have all the new things in

Kid and Lise Thread Goves, Lace Collars Linen Collars, Handkerchiefs Lace Mits, Etc.

dies' White Kid Gloves (Foster Pattern), in 10 hooks; sizes from 5¼ to 8. Still a few more

CARPETS,

we carry Brussels left at 55, 87½ and 95c. We have given you a list of the goods In and will guarantee prices as low as you ever bought them.
B.—10,000 pounds Wool wanted in exchange or for cash.

J. F. EVERETT & CO.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19., 1882.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—The North Street School will not begin until Monday the 30th instant.

—A good town property at private sale. Inquire at this office. tf.

—School Books and school supplies of every kind at the Journal Store.

—Rev. John Tomlinson is visiting friends and relatives in Bedford county.

—The weather is very warm for the season, otherwise alternating between beautiful sunshine, mist and rain.

—Neighbor Springer has made material improvements to his property on North street. Jacob has taste, enterprise and *cash*.

—The wide-awake, progressive town of Philipsburg, at the other end of Centre county, is illuminated with electric light.

—Our thanks are hereby tendered in best style to Chairman Hensel for a fine life-sized crayon portrait of Governor Pattison.

—A fine line of Family and Presentation Bibles, Photograph and Autograph Albums, fine Stationary, &c, just received at the Journal Store.

—Mr. F. P. Musser, scarcely home from an extended tour to Montana and Dakota Territories, left early on Monday for Pittsburg to attend the U. S. Court as a juror.

THE SICK.—Mr. John S. Homan, who for several weeks was seriously ill, is improving. Father John Hess was no better, at last account, and Mr. Isaac Behm is in a critical condition.

—Gov. Hoyt has designated next Tuesday the 24th as a legal holiday, in order to give all who have time and money a chance to attend the Bi-Centennial at Philadelphia, which is to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of William Penn.

—If any of our farmer patrons have a barrel or two of good, fresh cider to spare we would be ever so much obliged to have it. Nor are we overly particular as to the price—so we can pay it in JOURNALS. Now just please don't all speak at once. tf

—As soon as the election is over and the results known, our citizens should go to work with all the deliberation and circumspection that such an important that such an important question demands and appoint—*a hog committee*.

—Mr. R. M. Wolf, of the mercantile firm of Wolf & Hosterman, at Woodward, has just returned from the city with a large and carefully selected stock of fall and winter goods. This firm does a thriving business and is determined not to be undersold by any store in the valley.

—We never saw a better line of boots and shoes than those kept by Doll & Mingle in Bellefonte. If you go to Bellefonte just give them a call and be convinced for yourself. You will get the full worth of your money and will be fairly dealt with from beginning to end.

Inventors and Patentees.

should send for instructions, reasonable terms, references, &c., to Edson Brothers, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C. who furnish the same *without charge*. Edson Brothers is a well known and successful firm of large experience, having been established in 1866. tf

—The Ellis Champion Thresher and Cleaner, manufactured at Pottstown, Pa., can now be seen at Daniel Hosterman's. It may be of interest to our farmers to take a look at it and witness the work it does. S. K. Sankey & Co. have the agency for this machine.

—The outside painting of the new Lutheran church is now complete and the scaffolding has been removed. A clear unobstructed view may now be had of the building and it is universally pronounced a model of neatnees and beauty.

—Mr. Andrew Harter has rented Sheriff Musser's Tannery and opened a leather finishing business. He keeps on hand a full supply of all kinds of leather at the lowest cash prices. Cash also paid for hides. Mr. Harter is an experienced and practical finisher and we hope our people will give him a liberal patronage.

Read, Mark and Learn!

That a fine, enclosed Picnic Ground, with every convenience, Swings, Croquet Ground, Quoits, Pavillion, and a Fine Spring of pure water with plenty of shade, has now been completed at Spring Mills. Societies, Clubs, Lodges and all respectable parties will be accommodated on reasonable terms. Carriages and tickets to the celebrated Penn Caves at moderate rates. Address

GEO. B. NASH,
3m Spring Mills House.

35,000 people attended the York County Fair in two days.

—Have any of our farmer patrons a few bushels of apples to spare for the poor printer? "Whoever giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord"—or words to that effect.

—On Friday last our people witnessed the novel sight of a steam thresher passing through town propelled by steam. Prof. Daniel Baney had the concern in charge.

—Mr. J. Reese VanOrmer, of the *Democrat* paid us a pop visit last Friday. Reese never forgets to call on us and always shakes our big paw quite warmly.

—A rich miser named Joseph J. Lewis, of Hoboken, New York, bequeathed $900,000 to the government of the United States.

ANOTHER COUNTY TICKET.—The Greenback-Labor county committee met in the office of Hon. S. H. Yocum, Bellefonte, the other Friday, and nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—George Alexander, Leonard Rhone.

Jury Commissisner—Andrew Shively.

Coroner—Dr. J. D. P. Glenn.

—F. P. Musser returned from his trip to Montana on Saturday. The party of which he was one penetrated as far west as Billings, the present terminus of the Northern Pacific rail road. We understand that they will shortly make out a report for publication of observations, and in the mean time we must all possess ourselves in patience and not allow the Montana fever to unfit us for our work or business while we are yet here in old Pennsylvania.

—You would be surprised to see the piles of clothing of all grades and prices in Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, Bellefonte. But when you consider that there are about 18,000 men and boys of all ages and sizes in Centre county that each needs about two suits every year, you will no longer wonder where it all goes to. Lewin understands the business perfectly. He knows exactly what farmers, merchants, laboring and professional men want, and in the line of clothing he is prepared to suit them all. His prices are the very lowest that can be found anywhere. Lewin is master of the situation. 2t

—At the coming election our citizens of Centre county will have an opportunity to decide by their votes whether dogs shall be taxed or not. The law is intended for the protection of sheep. The tickets will be labeled on the outside with the words "Sheep Law," and on the inside either "For the Sheep Law" or "Against the Sheep Law." If the sheep law carries it will go into effect at once and dogs will then be taxed, 50 cents for a male and one dollar for a female, to be collected with other county taxes.

—Next Monday the winter term of our schools begins and we fondly wish and hope that it may prove a successful one. The teachers, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Edmonds and Miss Strohm have all passed very creditable examinations and are well qualified for their work. The board of directors have been fortunate in their selections and have herein come up to their duty fully, and now it becomes the plain duty of parents and citizens generally to second the efforts of teachers and directors by giving both all the encouragement and support they can.

The greatest hindering cause to the fullest measure of success in our schools is the seemingly utter indifference of many parents, and consequently of many children. It is obvious that it is frequently left entirely to the choice of pupils, especially the boys, to attend school or not. They are too often permitted to run the streets and loaf in stores and shops, when they ought to be at school. They are not taught and trained to love and appreciate school privileges properly, and it is a sad fact that not a few grow up to manhood and womanhood without a elementary education, but *with* all the evils of street education—bad manners and worse morals.

Parents, if you love your children do what you can for their mental and moral culture. Require them to attend school promptly and regularly, and above all do not permit them to spend their evenings from home where you have no opportunities to oversee their behavior. Home is the proper place for children, especially in the evenings. Theycan, and will if rightly encouraged, spend their time not only profitably, but pleasantly, in the preperation of lessons, general reading, conversation and innocent amusements.

As parents we have manifold and responsible duties to perform, but how little and how lightly do we think of them.

The Bi-Centennial at Philadelphia.

Ample preparations are being made by the citizens of Philadelphia to make the coming Bi-Centenniel a grand and imposing affair.

On the 24th of October the celebration will commence with a representation of the landing of Penn, at the same location whereon he first set foot in 1682—Dock street wharf.

The ocean and river craft of the harbor of Philadelphia, together with the greater part of the North Atlantic squadron, will take part, and there will be a general display of bunting and other suitable decorations. All the troops of the Department of General Hancock are expected to participate.

The procession will embrace United States Government officers, sailors, marines, and officials from the Naval Hospital, Custom House, etc., headed by the Marine Band of Washington. The employes of the United States Mint will strike off 150,000 medals and distribute the same during the procession. City and State departments, fire and police, Girard College Cadets, as well as visiting firemen and benevolent societies, Hibernian, Swiss, Italian, and German societies will take part and wear the appropriate insignia.

Wednesday, the 25th, will be the Trades' Day. All the leading machine shops, factories, wholesale and retail by wagons in which will be exhibited the workings of the various trades. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 men will participate, and at least six hundred wagons will be employed.

On the third day, October 26th, there will be the greatest display of Knights Templars probably ever held. This procession will be under the aupices of the commanderies of Philadelphia and the grand commandery of Pennsylvania.

Friday, October 27th, will be the last day, the attractions being a grand army and navy parade, including the National Guard of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and visiting troops from neighboring States to the number of 12,000 men. It is expected that there will also be 15,000 men of the G. A. R. In the evening a reception will be tendered the visiting military at the Academy of Music and Horticulture Hall, and a general illumination.

Political News.

A Wilkesbarre correspondence to the Philadelphia *Times* says:

It is safe to say that Governor Hoyt will refuse to speak for Beaver. He will most likely be silent in the contest, as he holds the first office of the State conferred by the Republican organization, but if he shall make any utterence at all before the election it will be against the whole Cameron Boss system; and if he publicly declares for any Gubernatorial candidate, it will be for Stewart and not for Beaver. He has exausted himself to effect the withdrawal of Beaver and Stewart, but as that is now impossible, he does not conceal his conviction that Beaver can't be elected and that, in the present aspect of the canvass, Beaver ought not to be elected.

Leonard Rhone, one of the Republican nominees of this county, declines the proffered honor. Mr. Rhone is a gentleman of excellent character and reputation, and one of the most wide awake and intelligent farmers in the county. At present he holds the position of Master of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He would have received his full party vote, although his election was out of the question, and no doubt this "existing circumstance" determined his course.

The following is Mr. Rhone's letter of declination.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Oct. 7. 1882,

A. O. FURST, Esq.,
Chairman Centre County
Republican Convention.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of Sept. 26th, announcing my name as a candidate for member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, is received.

Under existing circumstances I can not accept the position tendered me, and hereby respectfully decline it.

LEONARD RHONE.

What Daniel Dougherty thinks of Pattison.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Daniel Dougherty, who has just returned from Europe, was interviewd to-day. He proposes to support Pattison and declares that the democratic nominee is above the standard of Pennsylvania governors; that his public deliverances are admirable and straight forward; that he has business ability, practical sense, force of character, unswerving adherence to exact integrity, and he was sure he would be faithful and clean in the great office, would stop all raids upon the treasury and would be free from improper partisan complications.

JAY Hubbell's political assessment corruption fund amounts to $400.000. It was collected from government clerks and officials of all kinds to be used for electioneering purposes in helping the stalwart candidates, but it has utterly failed in Ohio, as it will in Pennsylvania and New York.

THE Republican congressional confereuce of this district met at Bellefonte on the 10th inst., and nominated Hon. Samuel H. Orwig, of Mifflinburg by acclamation.

Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, is said to resemble General Hancock. He is six feet tall, weighs over 200 pounds, is rather bald, and brushes his hair back from his forehead over the bald spot. He begins an argument in court with visible reluctance, but when he has fully entered on his plea he speaks with fluency and force.

News Miscellany.

The Juniata *Tribune* complains that the marrying fever has broken out among the children in that neighborhood.

Prof. A. L. Burrows, County Superintendent of Union county, resigned his office and expects soon to go to Topeka, Kansas.

The Houtzdale *Observer* says: "In this immediate neighborhood there are about thirty licensed bar-rooms, each one of which takes in on an average, $30.00 per day for liquor. This doesn't look to be much at first glance, but it aggregates $900.00 per day, or $281,700 per year, exclusive of Sundays, and as at least half as much is sold on Sunday as on other days, it brings the grand total up to $305,100 per year.

Killed His by Own Watermelon.

PINE BLUFFS, Ark., October 11.—Daniel Camp, a well known planter, died to-day from the effects of carelessly eating watermelon in which he had placed poison for the benefit of thieves who made inroads on his melon patch. Three of his children, who also partook of the melon, are likely to die.

The Farmers' Friend.

Published at South Bend, Indiana. Terms only fifty cents a year. Circulation 33,000. The largest and best agricultural paper in the country. Eight large pages, 48 columns, few advertisements and almost double the reading matter given by the $1.50 and $2 agricultural papers but we send it to you for 50 cents a year. Premiums to every subscriber, premiums to club raisers and 232 splendid presents given them in addition, consisting of a $470 New Birdsell Clover Huller, complete, including recleaning attatchment, which cleans the seed as threshed; a $60 Cassaday Sulky Plow; a $65 Studebaker Farm Wagon; Oliver Chilled Plows, Sewing Machine, Silverware, etc. Some of the departments of the *Farmers' Friend* are "Farm Topics" "The Orchard," "Live Stock," "The Poultry Yard," "Home and Health," "Domestic Economy," "Young Folks," "The Puzzler," "The Story Teller," "The Funny Place," "Sunday Reading," "The Clover Leaf," "The Apiary," "Letter Basket," "Various Topics," "Correspondence," "Hints for the Season," "World' Record," etc. Practical farmers and the best writers contribute to it. Agents make money canvassing for it. Any subscriber authorized to act as agent. Send 50 cents for a year's subscription, or write your name and those of your neighbors on a postal card for free sample copies and our Illustrated Premium List. Address, Farmers' Friend Pub. Co., South Bend, Ind.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., in Gregg township, Mrs. Elizabeth Long, wife of Levi Long, aged 50 years, 1 month and 9 days.

On the 9th inst., in Penn township, Miss Eve Elizabeth Neese, aged 85 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat, old,	1.00
" new, No. 2	90
" " No. 3	75
Corn	90
Rye	80
Oats White	40
Buckwheat	
Flour	5.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	25 00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	9.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	1.75
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	
Butter	28
Hams	16
Sides	12
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	25
Potatoes	30
Lard	12
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.00
Stove "	5.20
Chestnut	4.80
Pea	3.50
Pea by the car load	3.20

Fifty cents per ton additional when delivered in Millheim.

"TIME IS MONEY!"

C. A. Sturgis' Jewelry Store
keeps a full line of
Watches, Clocks, Necklaces, Watch Chains, Cuff & Collar Buttons, Rings, Plated Castors, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Gold Penns and Holders,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

All repair work guaranteed. Every watch registered when brought to the store. The public's patronage respectfully solicited.

C. A. STURGIS, Proprietor.
P. H. MUSSER, Agent. 34-1y

P. H. STOVER,

—DEALER IN—

Clover Seed,
Flour & Feed,
Coal,
Plaster &
Salt.

COBURN, PA.

☞HIGHEST MARKET PRICE ALWAYS PAID.

☞A full supply of Coal, Plaster and Salt always on hand and sold at the lowest price

☞Coal kept under roof at all seasons of the year.

☞The public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

DR. J. W. STAM
is now permanently located at
Millheim,
and will give prompt attention to all medical calls at his office on
Main Street.

Try DR. STAM'S SPECIFIC PILE MEDICINE—it gives instant relief.

POTTERY

Millheim, Centre Co., Penna.

ULRICH & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
would most respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to manufacture everything in their line of first class quality. They have found a superior kind of clay and will constantly keep on hand a full line of
CROCKERY, BREAD & PIE DISHES, PLAIN & FANCY FLOWER POTS, STOVE COLLARS, &c.
ysHoping to merit the confidence of the public qt furnishing the best grade of ware they would epectfully solicit a share of its patronage. 1y

SLATE!

The celebrated Washington Vein of

ROOFING SLATES

for Roofs, &c., from the famous SLATE QUARRIES OF SLATINTON, LEHIGH CO., PENNA.

Can Now Be Bought

AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES of the undersigned who is a practical Slate Roofer of many years experience. Those in want of Slate and Roofing done can secure it

At The Lowest Rates.

Old buildings re-roofed at the lowest rates, without the assistance of other mechanics. For prices and terms call on or write to the undersigned at H. K. WHITMAN'S RESIDENCE,
Broadway Street, near P. & E. Depot,
MILTON, PA.
DUAN NEFF, Agent.

SUMMERRESORT

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,

SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.,
TERMINUS OF THE
LEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R.
AND SIX MILES FROM MILLHEIM.

This is a new house and newly furnished *with everything tending to comfort and convenience of guests.* The air is invigorating and perfectly free from *malaria*, and *particularly* favorable for the *restoration to health of persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, Malarial disorders and Hay Fever.* Near by the celebrated Penn Caves, surpassing anything of the kind known—sailing miles under ground—and inspecting halls of great wonder of *gone by ages.* Carriages to the cave daily. The table is plentifully supplied with meats, milk and fresh vegetables and fruits in season, *healthfully prepared* and *tastefully served.* Good stabling accommodations.

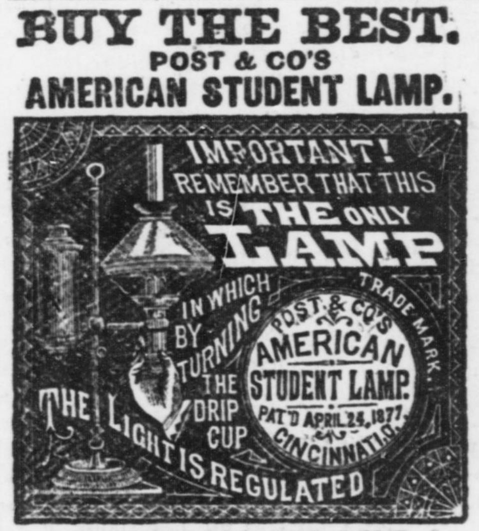
POPULAR PRICES:

Per day, (less than a week,)	$2 00
Per week, (less than a month)	6 00
Per month	20 00

All nquiry as to Rooms and Board will be promptly answered.

GEO. B. NASH, Manager.

BUY THE BEST.
POST & CO'S
AMERICAN STUDENT LAMP.



IMPORTANT!
REMEMBER THAT THIS IS THE ONLY LAMP
IN WHICH BY TURNING THE DRIP CUP
THE LIGHT IS REGULATED
TRADE MARK.
POST & CO'S AMERICAN STUDENT LAMP.
PAT'D APRIL 24, 1877.
CINCINNATI.

GUARANTEED THE BEST.
STRONG, STEADY LIGHT.
SIX TIMES CHEAPER THAN GAS. By long Experience we are enabled to make the *BEST STUDENT LAMP MADE*, and the *ONLY* one that raises and lowers the wick as shown in cut. Fully covered by letters patent. Price, Nickel Plated, $6.00. Liberal Discounts to the Trade. Send for Catalogue.
POST & COMPANY,
Manufacturers and Patentees,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

READERS!

When in want of a pair of Boots, Shoes or Rubbers send to

KAMP'S

in Lock Haven and you can get them as low as in Philadelphia, New York, or any other place. If they don't suit you you can return them and get your money back. First rate goods at low prices, is my motto.

JACOB KAMP.

To Country dealers, I will sell at wholesale prices, freight added.

SOLDIERS now suffering from wounds or disease of any kind caused by military service are entitled to **Pension.** Widows, minor children, dependent mothers or fathers of soldiers who died from the effects of their services are also entitled. Many invalid pensioners are entitled to an **Increase.** Careful assistance given in **Delayed** or **Rejected Claims**, as many can be allowed with but little more evidence. Complete instructions with references sent no application. **Chas. & Geo. A. King** Attorneys-at-Law, 916 F St., Washington, D C.

B. HARRIS,
224 Market St.,
LEWISBURG.

HAVE NO COMPETITORS.

Our first instalments of New Spring Goods are sold out, compellin to make a Second Trip to the Eastern Cities, which goods will

Arrive during this week.

Space will not admit what Bargains we have got. Sufficient to say, with our increased business facilities our patrons will always find the Largest and Best Assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS!

Hats, Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, Feathers, Flowers, Silks, Sat s, *Ribbon* in all New Shades, Laces, Embroideries Dress Trimmings in endless variety *Hosiery*, Glove and orsets Ladies and Children's Shoes, Looking Glasses and

New Goods received every day
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
A Simple Fact—We can't be Undrsold.

B. HARRIS,
224 Market St., Lewisburg, Pa.

Chickering Pianos.
The Standard Piano of the World.

General Agency for these magnificent Instruments is at

J. R. SMITH & CO's
Nos. 110, 112, and 114 Front St.,
MILTON, PA.

Cabinet Organs.

Smith, American, Estey, Taylor & Farley
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Pawnee Rock.

For fifty years, from 1823 to 1873, all trade between the Missouri river and the far Southwest was carried on by wagon trains running from Fort Independence, near Kansas City, Mo., down the Santa Fe trail, which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad approximately follows, through Kansas to Santa Fe, N. M. Pawnee rock was a favorite camping ground for the wagon trains, because its height—then considerable—insured a place of retreat in case of attack, and there was a spring of water at its base. It was one summer night, nearly half a century ago, that a train drew up at the base of the rock, which had among its guard of scouts the famous Kit Carson, then a young man unused to Indian warfare. Signs of Pawnees had been seen during the day, and there was reason to expect an attack. No campfires were lit, and, after darkness fell, a strong guard was put out around the camp It was nearly midnight when it came Kit Carson's turn to watch, and, as he stole out into the grass just beyond the camp, the novelty and sense of danger in his situation stretched every fibre to the keenest tension. Suddenly the sleepers were roused by the report of a gun. Every man was instantly on his feet, rifle in hand, expecting a volley of arrows. "The Pawnees," gasped Kit. "I just shot one in the grass." The women were hastily concealed in the wagons, and the men waited the Indian yell and volley of arrows that were each moment expected. But the time wore on, and nothing came. At last the strain relaxed, and one man stole out to look after some horses that were in danger of being stampeded. He disappeared in the darkness, and then a burst of laughter rang out on the silent night air. "Come and see Kit's Pawnee," he called. scouts followed him, and there lay Kit's mule shot through the head. The innocent beast had been peacefully grazing, and Kit had taken the tips of its long ears for the plumes of a Pawnee warrior.

So this bluff from that time to this, has borne the name of Pawnee Rock. Of the many Indian battles and attacks on trains that this crumbling mass has witnessed, no tale of more desperate courage has been handed down than that of two scouts, who were besieged on the summit of thir rock some time in the '30's for three days by a band of Kiowas. They fought until their unerring aim made the Indians fear to approach the rock. Then the crafty savages fired the prairie, but the scouts, throwing themselves on their faces on the summit of the rock, were enabled by a change in the wind, to escape. At last their ammunition gave out. The Kiowas sent a messenger to offer them their lives if one would safely run the gauntlet. The scouts accepted this desperate chance, and the Kiowas chose Bill Gibson, a famous frontiersman, to undergo the ordeal. They formed in double line, armed with knives, hatchets and clubs. A little distance beyond stood the chief, who coldly warned the scout that, unless he could reach the chief's side unscathed and without losing a drop of blood, the lives of both would be offered up at the stake before sunset. Gibson stripped to the waist. The chief gave the word, and the scout leaped through the lines as though endowed with the vigor of a demon. He tossed the Kiowas right and left, dodged between their legs, under their outstretched arms, leaped over them as they stooped to strike him, and finally reached the frowning chief breathless, but saved, for the Kiowas kept their word, and he and his companion went free.

A Lucky Pocket Handkerchief.

In the last year of the seventeenth century a man appeared in Glasgow in whom the city found a benefactor, who has been rather ungratefully forgotten. His name was Wilson, he was born in Flakefield, and in as far as he is remembered at all, it is by the name of his birthplace. He had been a weaver before he served as a soldier in the Continental wars; and while so serving in Germany his eye was one day attracted by a woven blue-and-white checkered handkerchief. It was a lucky moment for Glasgow when Flakefield bought this article. He stowed it away among his treasures, and he resolved "some day" to weave one like it. In the year above named he and the prized handkerchief, with Flakefield's father and brother, settled in Glasgow, and there the ex-soldier returning to his old calling, attempted to produce a woven blue-and-white checkered handkerchief. After some unsuccessful essays Flakefield succeeded, and the blue-and-white checkers were soon familiar all over the country. There was a rage for the novel handkerchief. French set-up looms could hardly produce these articles fast enough, and on them the extensive linen manufacture of Glasgow was founded.

Some years after the town drummer of the city was a man who excited much sympathy. This humble official, in fact, was none other than Wilson, of Flakefield, the old soldier and weaver, whose loom had started into life the above named manufacture. But rival looms, whose owners had greater capital, beat out of the field the "wabster body" who had done so much for Glasgow. He fell into poverty, and all that generous Glasgow could or would do for him was to make him useful (on small pay) in his old days—as town drummer! So runs the story, but it is to be suspected that there is a dash of romance in the details. About the time that Flakefield and his kinsmen settled in Glasgow the city was making rapid strides in manufacturing importance. From its 12,000 inhabitants, in 1695, a monthly cess was obtained for the expenses of the war, which amounted to £1,800. It seems incredible, but it can be proved. The amount of this tribute made Glasgow second only to Edinburgh, which contributed £3,880; and thus, in the course of a century, Glasgow had advanced from the fifth to the second city in the kingdom of Scotland.

A Parisienne's Bath-Room.

The bath-room is round, and the walls and ceiling are quilted everywhere with black satin, relieved by yellow buttons, there is no window either in the walls or ceiling. The light comes from pink lustres borne by nymphs in white marble. The sofa, low and broad, is in quilted satin. The pier glass is framed with flying cupids. The bath, in black marble, shaped like a Roman car, is half buried in flowers. The gilt linen basket hangs over a brazier. burning perfumes. The carpet is a black bear skin. The bath mixture is compounded after the receipt of a learned chemist, of almond juice, benzoin, Constantinople rose water, cocoanut milk and palm leaves. It should be as hot as possible, warm water having, like cold, the effect of closing the pores of the skin. The bath may last an hour, though most people would be glad to get out of the mixture as soon as possible, and after that another hour may probably be employed in polishing the feet and hands. But the whole time is not necessarily lost to the mind, for ladies may "meditate on combinations in toilets" while they are on the simmer.

—The highest military rank in the Swiss army is that of colonel.

AGRICULTURE.

Value of Fruit.—It is a fact that fruit is a great regulator of the human system. It will keep the blood in order, the bowels regular, tone up the stomach, and is positively a specific in many diseases. It is said of a doctor who became largely interested in peach growing, that he recommended peaches to his patients on all occasions. The story was told to illustrate the man's meanness; but if he was mean it was a meanness that benefitted his patients. If men were wise they would spend two days in a vineyard or orchard to every five minutes in a drug store when anything is the matter with them. If you have dyspepsia, eat fruit. Did you ever think what a doctor gives for dyspepsia? He gives an acid. Fruit will furnish a better acid than the drug store will. Do you know what the doctors dose you with when your liver is out of order? With acids. Then why not supply the remedy yourself from your own garden? Why continue to have your medicine done up in such a repulsive mixture when nature furnishes it in so palatable a shape. Every home should have at least one grapevine. Once in possession it would be almost above price.

W. C. Berry stated, at the winter meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, that the clematis is taking the place of the wistaria, holding its bloom much longer, and that it needed protection in winter. Mr. Hooker said no climbing dlant has so many recommendations, and different varieties will keep up a succession of flowers through most of she season. Mr Woodward said a wooly aphis sometimes attacks it, but this could be easily removed with whale-oil soap. H. B. Ellwanger remarked that a small white worm attacks its roots. Mr. Salter remarked that bisulphide of carbon would kill or drive away this insect. Mr. Willard had raised several varieties without winter protection, but Mr. Barry said they would do much better if laid down and covered with evergreen boughs or leaves.

After discussing the feasibility of a butter standard, the *Farmers' Home Journal* recommends the following: Flavor 25 points, which should be agreeable, nutty, aromatic, sweet, pure, distinct, and full. Keeping, 20 points, which are inclined to slow changing, and indicative of stability in retaining good qualities. Solidity, 10 points, such as stiffness of body, firmness, not easily melting or becoming soft. Texture 15 points, which are compactness, closeness of grain, breaking with a distinct fracture (like cast iron), fat globules unbroken and perfect, sticking but little to trier. Color, 15 points, pleasing, natural, bright, even. Make, 15 points, including all not embraced under the other points, as cleanliness, perfect separation from the buttermilk and proper handling of milk and butter, as churning, working, salting, skilful packing. Total, 100 points.

Old Animals.—It is seldom profitable to keep old animals. This is especially true of sheep. For, more than with most classes of animals, sheep become weakened by age, and are rendered more liable to contract diseases which will prove fatal, while with increasing age the quantity and value of their products will rapidly diminish. Experience has proved that in order to secure healthy and vigorous lambs it is absolutely necessary to breed from sheep which are comparatively young. The heaviest fleeces and the best quality of wool are also obtained from young sheep —the quantity of wool decreasing as the age of the sheep advances, and the quality of the fibre steadily becoming impaired. Consequently the old sheep should be disposed of, and only those which are young and vigorous should be kept upon the farm.

Magnesia for Wheat.—The author ranks magnesia along with nitrogen. phosphoric acid, lime and potash. The proportion of nitrogen and of phosphoric acid increases in wheat from the time of blossoming to maturity. Lime, on the contrary, decreases, and does not seem to play a very important part in the production of the grain, but along with potash serves chiefly in the development of the straw. Magnesia is more important than lime in the formation of grain. The mean requirements of wheat in order to produce 40 hectoliters per hectare are: Nitrogen, 92 6 kilos; phosphoric acid, 37; lime, 25.2: magnesia, 12.2; and potash, 115 2. The "laying" of wheat and other corn is not due to a deficiency of silica in the stalks, but to a diseased condition, consequent on excessive moisture and deficient sunlight.

The best soil for whoat is rich clay loam. Wheat likes a good, deep bed. Clover turned under makes just such a bed. The best seed is oily, heavy, plump and clean. About two inches is the best depth for sowing the seed, The drill puts in the seed better and cheaper than broadcasting. From the middld of September to the last of October is the best time for sowing. Drilled, one bushel of seed per acre; if sown broadcast, two bushels per acre. For flour, cut when the grain begins to harden; for seed, not until it has hardened.

Speaking of the heredity of diseases and the importance of sound breeding stock. Manly Miles gives the following case in illustration: A mare affected with ringbone that unfitted her for farm work was kept as a breeder for several years. Her colts were quite uniform in form and color, and as they showed no indications of the disease when 2 or 3 years old, they found ready buyers at good prices, At the age of 5 or 6 years, however, they all had ringbone to a greater or less extent, and several were entirely disabled.

In the sheep, as in the ox, all the temporary incisors, are up at a month old, as well as the first, second and third molars. At one year old the two central incisors are changed and replaced by permanent teeth and the fourth and fifth molars are up, Six months later the two lateral central and the sixth molar apperr. At two years and three months the lateral permanent incisors are out, and the first, second and third molars are permanent. At three years old the corner incisors are shed, and shortly afterward all the permanent teeth are in the mouth.

The pig acquires a full mouth of incisor teeth at about 3 months old, some time previous to which three molars have appeared in each jaw, viz., the first, second and third. At 6 months the primolars and the fourth permanent molar; in nine months the tusks and fifth permanent molar are changed. Three months later the first, second and third temporary molars are shed and replaced by permanent ones At 18 months the sixth or last molar and the lateral incisor are cast, and the changes at this time are complete.

Fodder crops do not sensibly diminish in digestibility by being made into hay, if hay-making is carefully carried out in good weather. But the loss of the finer parts of the plant by rough treatment, or the washing cut soluble matter by rain, may considerably diminish the digestibility. Hay appears to lose some of its digestibility by long keeping.

It is said a dip of water one gallon, benzine eight ounces, and cayenne pepper two ounces, will kill vermin on sheep.

DOMESTIC.

Ingrowing Toe Nails.—This most painful of the diseases of the nails is caused by the improper manner of cutting the nail generally of the great too, and then wearing a short, badly made shoe, The nail beginning to grow too long and rather wide at the corners, is trimmed around the corner, which giyes temporary relief. But it then begins to grow wider in the side where it was cut off, and as the shoe presses the flesh against the corner the nail cuts more and more into the raw flesh, which becomes exceedingly tender and irritable. To treat ingrowing nails, proceed as follows: Begin the effort at cure by simply application to the tender part of a small quantity of chloride of iron. It is found in the drug stores in a liquid form, though sometimes in powder. There is immediately a moderate sensation of pain or burning. In a few minutes the tender surface is felt to be dried up, tanned or mummified, and it ceases to be painful. The patient who could not before put his foot to the floor now finds that he can walk without pain. By permitting the hardened, woodlike flesh to remain two or three weeks, it can easily be removed by soaking the foot in warm water. By wearing shoes of reasonably good size and shape, all future trouble will be avoided.

Plain Plum Cake.—Four pounds of flour, one pound of dripping, the same of good moist sugar, three pounds of sultana raisins, quarter of a pound of candied peel, one teaspoonful of mixed spice, two small teaspoonfuls of bicarbonate of soda, one quart of sour milk or buttermilk, and a small pinch of salt. Rub the dripping well but lightly into the flour, then throw in the sugar, raisins, peel and spice, and mix all well together; dissolve the soda in a tablespoonful of water and add it to the buttermilk just before wetting the cake with it, which must not be until you are quite ready to put it into the oven. Have your tins well greased with good butter and half-fill them with your cake mixture; bake as usual. Cake made after this recipe will be found very light and wholesome. Caraway seeds or currants may be subsituted for the raisins.

Bouilli Beef.—Prepare your vegetables, two carrots, two turnips, one head of celery, two onions, four cloves, herbs sown in muslin, a few peppercorns, a little salt; put all these in your pot, with about a quart of water, and let them gently boil an hour before you put your beef in; then fill up your pot with water, and put your beef in. Seven pounds take about three and a half hours to boil. After it boils, be sure to skim your pot well as it boils up. Allow your cabbage three-quarters of an hour to boil; your little suet dumplings twenty minutes. For gravy, melt a little butter in a saucepan with a little flour; add the liquid in which the beef has been boiled; add a little soy. This gravy must be ready to pour over the cabbage and carrots when dished up. Put the cabbage and carrots in a vegetable dish when you pour the gravy over them. Glaze the beef over.

Sweetbreads with Tomatoes.—Take sweetbreads and parboil them, put them in a stewpan and season with salt and cayenne pepper to taste; place over a slow fire; mix one large tablespoonful of browned flour with a small piece of butter, add a leaf of mace; stir butter and gravy well together and let all stew for half an hour; then set the stewpan in the oven, and when the sweetbreads are nicely browned place them on a dishpan, Pour the gravy into a half-pint of stewed tomatoes thickened with a teaspoonful of flour and a small piece of butter, and season. Strain it through a wire sieve into the stewpan, let it come to a boil and stir until done; then pour over the sweetbreads, and send to the table very hot.

Green Tomato Sauce.—Slice tomatoes; put them in a weak solution of salt and water for two days; then scald them well, as the salt is not to season but to toughen them a little. Put them in a kettle with water enough to just prevent them from burning, and let them slowly cook for an hour; then add a quart of vinegar, one full tablespoonful of powdered mace, allspice and cloves, one half-spoonful of mustard seed, one teacup of brown sugar, and a few slices of onion. A little celery seed or other flavoring of celery is an improvement. Pour this on and cook a half-hour longer. This is an excellent relish.

For a chair or sofa back take a square or oblong piece of cream-colored linen momie cloth; on this work in outline stitch a bouquet of flowers or a picture of any kind; at each side of the cloth pull out threads for about two inches, leaving a little space outside, and enough also to make a narrow hem. Catch the threads together at intervals and run in a bright ribbon of the exact width of the space left; fringe out the ends of the ribbon and of the momie cloth.

Every cook knows how disagreeable it is to have the nutmeg or cinnamon which is added to cream and sugar for pudding sauce rise to the top of the sauce, and when it is served to have the first spoonful taken out too highly flavored and the rest without taste. To remedy this mix the nutmeg or cinnamon with sugar before pouring on the cream; it will then be gradually distributed through the sauce. Pour the cream on a little at a time and the spice will tend to dissolve.

Mensman's Peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Cabbage Salad.—Chop the cabbage very fine and put into a dish in layers, with salt and pepper between, then take two teaspoons of butter, two of sugar, two of flour, two of mustard one cup of vinegar and one egg. Stir all together and let it come to boil on the stove. Pour the dressing over hot, mix well with the cabbage and cover up.

Nothing like "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" for all skin diseases, tetter, salt rheum, itch, etc. It never fails.

Lettuce Salad.—Chop fine two heads of lettuce and yelks of six hard-boiled eggs; add one tablespoon melted butter, one teaspoon made mustard, one-half teaspoon each of salt, pepper and sugar; mix all together thoroughly and let it stand five minutes; then add a gill of vinegar when ready to serve.

HUMOROUS.

The man who agrees: "Of course," said the old gentlemen, the life of the boarding house all summer, "you remember that Washington had command of the famous cuirassiers at Waterloo?" "Certainly," replied young Dobbs. "And that if McClellan had brought up his reserves in time the Greeks would have been driven from the field before Hannibal could have made his impetuous charge?" "Yes," replied Dobbs, with the air of a man who knows all about it; "yes I have heard it so stated." "If Arabi had not defeated Nebuchadnezzar at Malvern Hill it is my opinion that Cæsar would have routed Grouchy's guerillas and then beaten Cicero's sharpshooters in detail." "That's the way I look at it," replied Dobbs. "Oh, it is, is it?" asked the old gentlemen, winking at the ladies. "Well, I'm glad I've found a gentleman who can agree with me on that point." The old gentleman walked away, leaving Dobbs happy as a lord, he had made such a good impression, you know. But Dobbs would give something handsome to know what the women folks were giggling about, confound them!

The Popular Demand.

So great has been the popular demand for the celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort, that it is having an immense sale from Maine to California. Some have found it inconvenient to prepare it from the dry compound. For such the proprietors now prepare it in liquid form. This can be procured at the druggists. It has precisely the same effect as the dry, but is very concentrated so that the dose is much smaller.—*Lowell Mail.*

A polite man: Several Austin gentlemen were talking about polite men they had met, when an old German named Fritz said the politest man he ever heard of was his uncle. "What did your uncle do?" asked Gilhooly. "Vell, you see, he vas in a sheep and dot sheep strike a rock and go dot vasser down. All de passengers vas drowning dot vasser in and mine uncle, too. Shust pefore he go dot vasser down mine uncle dakes off his hat and say to de udder peebles who vas splashing dot vasser in, Ladies and schentlemens, I haf de honor to pid you good-bye,' and he sunk out of sight dot vasser in." Everybody present said Fritz's uncle was very courteous and polite except Gilhooly, who remarked in his usual cynical manner, "I don't think your uncle was polite at all, Fritz. He evidently had no manners, for he should have waited until the other passengers went down, instead of crowding down ahead of them, particularly as there were ladies in the crowd. He was a selfish brute—that's what he was."

How to Get Sick— Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised and then you will want to know

How to Get Well—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

"Ma, give us 'nother piece o' pie," shouted a New Haven midget at the table last evening. "My child, you act as though pie was on the free list. It is very heavily protected and I can not afford more than one piece for you." "I merely asked for pie in its specific duty. I don't care anything about its ad valorem, ma." After such a dazzling exhibition of knowledge of public questions the second piece of pie was slid on his plate instanter.

Best in the World.

Carbondale, Pa., Sept. 26, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—I know from my own experience that your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the best medicine in the world for kidney, liver and urinary difficulties. Samuel Cobb.

He was a new member, and when a Congressman got up and delivered a eulogy on a deceased brother, the former indulged in loud laughter. When spoken to about the incongruity of his hilarity, he innocently replied: "Well, I didn't know. All the Congressional speeches I've seen in print were full of 'laughter,' and as this speech was about as funny as any of 'em, I thought it was my business to adhere to the custom and smile out loud."

Murder will out, so will the fact that Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair renewer and restorer, is the best preparation ever invented and excels all other hair dressings, as thousands of genuine certificates now in our possession abundantly prove.

First class in geography stand up. Where is the Slug river? It is situated in Keifer's district, and has been improved at a cost of $2,723,865,58. It is a noble stream, navigable by the largest sized peanut shells, but will have to be improved again next year if the district is to be carried solid. Hubbell's circulars do not abound on its banks, and the principal occupation of the inhabitants is to hold foreign consulates.

Vegetine will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening the body.

New England fun: Some girls think themselves just good enough to eat simply because they are in their sauce age. This, dear reader, is a play upon the word sausage, which are, of course, good enough to eat. With a little study the beauties of this paragraph will be unfolded, and probably you never saw sage prouder of a pun than the writer of this.

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jimmy Tuffboy's luck: Jimmy Tuffboy is learning to swim. His father doesn't approve, neither does his mother, of his being in the water half the day, but Jimmy does, and so far he has not forgotten to put his shirt on right side out and has thus escaped the day of wrath which is surely coming.

Allen's Brain Food.

Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1 all druggists. Send for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av. N. Y.

The difference: "Your Honor and gentlemen of the jury, I acknowledge the reference of cousel of the other side to my gray hair. My hair is gray, and it will continue to be gray as long as I live. The hair of that gentleman is black, and will continue to be black as long as he dyes."

Vegetine.

Worked Like a Charm--Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.

75 Court St., Rome, N. Y., July 10, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—One year ago last fall my little boy had a breaking out of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, his face being one mattered sore of the worst description. Noticing your advertisement in the papers, I purchased two bottles of the Vegetine, and, with the two bottles, my son was cured. I never saw anything like the Vegetine; it worked like a charm. I have been city watchman at Rome for years. This testimonial is gratuitous.

Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO GRIDLEY.

Makes You Happy.

Baltimore, Md., May 8, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by sickness in my family and a large bill for doctoring, which did not cure them. I became discouraged, until by the advice of an old friend, I commenced using the Vegetine, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since. I want to say to all who know me, you can keep your family well the year round, by using Vegetine.

R. SMITH,
13 No. Exeter Street.

Disease of the Blood.

Baltimore, Md., Apr. 28, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have suffered for about two years with a disease of the *blood*, and after using different remedies, but finding no relief, I was induced to try Vegetine. After taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I have recommended it to all my friends, and believe it to be the best medicine of the kind in use.

Yours truly,
LEANDER LUSBY.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

For a quarter of a century or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the reigning specific for indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical stamina, liver complaint and other disorders, and has been most emphatically indorsed by medical men as a health and strength restorative. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D I C is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
Send for Circular.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
42 ☞ If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF
ULCERS, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORE EYES, SCALD HEAD, OLD SORES, MERCURIAL DISEASES AND MALARIA.
DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, ITCH, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, [illegible] OF STOMACH AND INDIGESTION IT HAS NO EQUAL.
R. E. SELLERS & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.
SELLERS LIVER PILLS FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK HEADACHE, MALARIA, CONSTIPATION, &C.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS. Janesville, Wisconsin.

Medical and Surgical Institute.

For the treatment of diseases of men *only*. Diseases of the generative organs recent or chronic, blood poison, pains in the flesh and bones, red spots, ulcers, strictures, kidneys and bladder, weakness, nervous and general debility, premature decay, mental and physical prostration, and other special diseases speedily and permanently cured. Patients may send a description of their symptoms, etc., and appropriate remedies with directions will be sent to any address,

DRS. J. W. GRINDLE and A. D. GREY,
Physicians and Surgeons,
171 West 12th Street, New York.

ONLY $20 for this style of PHILADELPHIA SINGER. Equal to any Singer in the market. *Remember, we send it to be examined before you pay for it.* This is the same style other companies retail for $50. All Machines warranted for 3 years. Send for Illustrated Circular and Testimonials. Address
CHARLES A. WOOD & CO.
17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Total Eclipse

of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

After Nacker's third wife was buried, Dan Pelter presented a bill to the bereaved husband, who had already married again: "To digin grav fur yer 3d wif—$8 dolers." "Thunderation!" exclaimed Nacker; "that's too much when I give ye all my business in that line. I'll give a bushel of beans an' call it square." "Can't do it," said Dan. "Well. then, after this time I'll dig my own graves," said the economical Nacker.

Get the Original.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

The matrimonial market: "Lend me $100, Bill," said an Austin sporting man to another who had recently married. "I haven't got any money." "Why, I heard you got $1,500 when you married," "It's all a mistake. My wife told me when we first got married that she would not give me up for $500 in cash. I saw her and raised her a thousand dollars, so that's how the rumor got out we had $1,500 in actual cash."

Young men or midd'e aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Addres World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hymeneal item: There was a marriage in colored high life in Austin not long ago. A colored widow, Mrs. Snowball, who has a grown but unmarried daughter, was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with an old friend of the family. After the cermony was over, the colored preacher, Parson Bledso, said to Miss Snowball: "Allow me ter congratulate yer, Miss Snowball, dat yer mudder and yer fodder has done got married. What de Lord hab joined togedder let no man put asunner."

The Doctors Disagree

as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs—*New Covenant.*

A new Mrs. Malaprop: In a suburban town lives a relative of the immortal Mrs. Malaprop. The other evening a caller asked if Mr. —— was at home and could be seen. "I think not," was the reply. "I believe my husband has expired for the night."

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well a-day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

Lamb and cheese: Charles Lamb was once asked by a cheese monger if he shou'd send home some fine ripe Stilton cheese for him. "No, th-th-thank you,' said Charles. "If you will give me a bit of twine I cou-cou-could, p'rhaps, l-l-l-lead it home!"

"Sellers' Liver Pills" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc., for fifty years.

Charlie tries an experiment: "There is no use, a flag of truce may work very well for Arabi Bey," said Charley Small face, "but it wont do to try it on a bull dog, "and he clambered the orchard wall very much in haste.

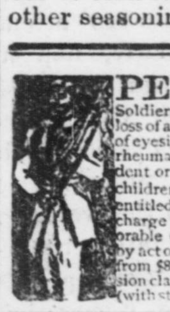
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures all female complaints by removing the cause.

Lemon Preserve.—One pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, six eggs, leaving out the whites of two, the juice and grated rind of three lemons. Boil until about as thick as honey, stirring gently. Keep in small jars, cool and dry.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice bed-bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

Cream Onions.—Boil in two waters and drain: pour over them scalding milk in which a pinch of soda has been stirred. Place over the fire, adding one large spoonful of butter and half a small one of corn starch, moistened with milk; other seasoning to taste; serve hot.



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Send for pound sample, 17 cts. extra for postage. Then get up a club. Choicest Tea in the world.—Largest variety.—Pleases everybody.—Oldest Tea House in America.—No chromo.—No Humbug.—Straight business.—Value for money.
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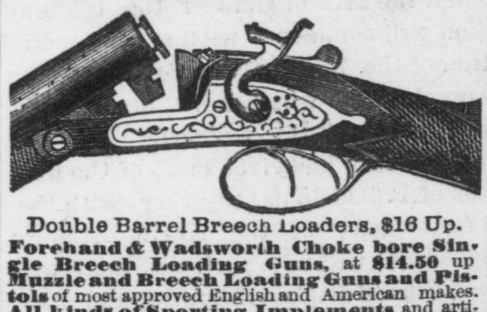

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Send 3-cent stamp for Price-List.

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A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.
[From the Boston *Globe*.]

Messrs. Editors:—
The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.
On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."
It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.
It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.
For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.
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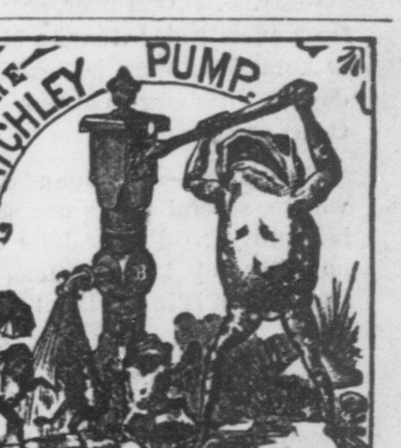
Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs. A. M. D.



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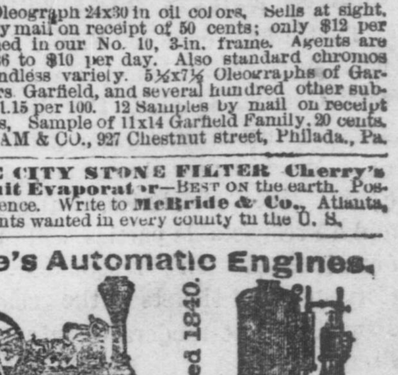
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